

LABOR CLARION

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Federation to Fight "Boring From Within" By Communist Party

The fight is on!

Organized labor in California has announced open war on communism and the "boring-from-within" tactics of the communist element which is bent upon destruction of trade unionism in this state.

Taking as a cue the recent expulsion of Paul Scharrenberg from the Seamen's Union on what were generally accepted as trumped up charges, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, at a meeting in this city on Sunday last, announced itself in resolutions unanimously adopted as having the utmost confidence in Scharrenberg, and at the same time called upon all loyal trade unionists to co-operate in "purging the ranks of disrupters."

The resolutions also announce the intention of "exposing the crooked manipulations of the communist union wreckers." This is taken to mean also that the vicious anonymous publications circulated on the waterfront, which have attacked every union official who has had the temerity to resist the communist encroachments in union activities, will be looked into.

These publications, which boldly announce their plans to oust well-known union leaders, are mimeographed and have no publication address except a postoffice box. Hiding behind this anonymity, vicious attacks are constantly made upon the San Francisco Labor Council and its officials and upon officials and members of the waterfront unions who disagree with communist tactics. Disgusting assaults on individuals and unions, which appear without signature, are boldly printed, and no attempt at truth or accuracy is made. The publications are crude and evidently the work of illiterates who see in this method an opportunity to create turmoil on the waterfront.

The same methods have been used in the southern section of the state, with the result that the State Federation has decided to take steps to curb the cowardly tactics.

Scharrenberg, in the meantime, has announced that he will appeal his expulsion from the Seamen's Union to the executive council of the International Seamen's Union. He charged in a recent statement to the press that his expulsion was due to communist elements, and that Harry Lundberg of Seattle, president of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, was the prime mover in the incident. Lundberg, he said, was a "tool of Harry Bridges," president of the local Longshoremen's Union.

The resolutions, adopted unanimously by the State Federation's executive council, are as follows:

"Whereas, Communist character assassins have recently attempted to besmirch the name and reputation of Paul Scharrenberg, whose loyalty and untarnished record of service to the American labor movement has never been questioned; and

"Whereas, The same disruptive element, through the columns of the putrid communist press, is now brazenly threatening other tried and true officers of California trade unions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor in regular meeting assembled at San Francisco, California, on June 16, 1935, That we hereby express our utmost confidence in Paul Scharrenberg and in the other trade-unionists marked for slaughter by certain groups who have no sympathy with the aims and objects of the American Federation of Labor, and who in fact seek to destroy the American labor movement; be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon all loyal California trade-unionists to assist in purging our ranks of disrupters and to co-operate with the officers of the California State Federation of Labor in exposing the crooked manipulations of the communist union wreckers."

The executive committee of the San Francisco Building Trades Council has joined in the war on communists initiated by the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor by the adoption of resolutions similar to those approved by the state body.

Thomas C. Meagher, president of the Building Trades Council, in a public statement this week, said that his organization will move strongly against disturbers threatening labor. "There is no room in the building trades for professional agitators whose only aim is to disrupt legitimate organized labor groups," Meagher declared. "We will do everything to smoke out these nuisances, whose fire is aimed at the very roots of our organizations."

In all likelihood resolutions embodying the sense of the State Federation of Labor's action will be presented at this week's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, which last week determined to hold executive sessions hereafter.

WILL MAINTAIN WAGES AND HOURS

Coat, suit and dress manufacturers in San Francisco have guaranteed there will not be a reduction of wages nor an increase in hours. The manufacturers are taking the message direct to the workers by individual notices, according to Capen A. Fleming, general manager of the Manufacturers and Wholesalers' Association.

Coal Strike Postponed

Threat of a soft coal strike, originally set for midnight on June 16, was removed when Appalachian producers agreed with the United Mine Workers to continue present wages, hours and working conditions through June 30.

The coal producers represented at the joint conference with the miners agreed unanimously to continue their present wage and hour contracts, and to reassemble June 24 to negotiate new agreements to replace those expiring June 30.

This action was requested by President Roosevelt to give Congress time to act on the Guffey coal stabilization bill before the bituminous situation was further confused by a strike.

Labor Disputes Bill And Social Security Pass in Both Houses

President Roosevelt's "must" legislative program received a great boost on Wednesday last, when the "social security" bill was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 76 to 6, a majority which will assure its final enactment, and the Wagner labor disputes bill, already adopted by the Senate, was passed by the House of Representatives without a roll call.

The main features of the "social security" bill are as follows:

It creates in the Department of Labor a social security board of three members appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation, each to receive \$10,000 a year and serve for six years.

It establishes two systems of old-age pensions: Number 1, to take care of needy persons now 65 years of age or older, and number 2, employer-employee contributory system for persons now under 65 but to benefit when they reach that age.

Under the first system the federal government contributes up to \$15 a month per person, provided the states contribute at least up to that amount. States may contribute a larger amount. An appropriation of \$49,750,000 for the federal government share in 1936 is made and such amounts as may be needed in subsequent years.

System number 2, for those under 65, who will receive pensions when they reach that age, provides that employers and employees contribute equally to the pension fund. Beginning in 1937 employers contribute an amount equal to 1 per cent of their employees' pay, increasing one-half of 1 per cent each three years until it reaches 3 per cent for 1948, with that rate continuing thereafter.

Employees contribute from their pay the same rates. Employers deduct the payments from the employees' pay envelopes and turn over the money to the federal government for administration.

The amount of pension to be received by the employee depends on the amount of money he pays. The maximum allowance is \$85 a month. For persons receiving more than \$3000 a year the percentage of payment to the fund applies only on income up to \$3000. Pensions start in 1942.

The bill establishes a vast unemployment insurance system in which the taxing power of the federal government is invoked to induce the states to adopt the plan.

The federal government levies a tax on every employer of four or more persons amounting to 1 per cent of payroll in 1937 (on 1936 payroll), 2 per cent in 1938 and 3 per cent in 1939, with 3 per cent thereafter. There is no tax on employees.

In states which adopt unemployment insurance laws the federal government rebates to the employer 90 per cent of the taxes collected from him.

Excluded from the unemployment insurance system are farmers, casual employees, federal and state employees and persons employed in charitable, scientific and educational work.

Legislature Adjourns After Stormy Session

With an all-time record for length of a session, the California State Legislature adjourned at 11:55 p. m. on Sunday, June 16, amid a flood of charges of misuse of funds to influence legislation.

The total number of bills introduced during the session in both houses was 3639, and hundreds of bills were "chloroformed" in the closing hours. More than 1200 measures which had passed both houses were dumped in the lap of Governor Merriam for signature or veto prior to adjournment.

Although the length of the session, 125 days, establishes a record, fewer bills were passed than in 1931, when the greatest number in the history of the state, more than 1300, were sent to the chief executive.

Special Session Expected

A special session of the Legislature faces the members early next year because of the multiplicity of problems presenting themselves by the changing conditions in California and the rest of the nation.

Governor Merriam's big state budget of approximately \$376,000,000 was almost balanced by the Legislature. Both the revenues and the expenditure estimates were problematical.

Much eleventh-hour legislation was said to have been pushed through with the members of both houses a bit hazy as to just what was being voted upon.

New Taxes and Sales Tax Raise

New taxes amounting to approximately \$115,000,000 were placed on the statute books, and in an effort to balance the budget for the next two years a state personal income tax was enacted. This act, already signed by the governor, sets up a schedule of rates ranging from 1 to 15 per cent of net incomes in special brackets, and aggregating approximately 25 per cent of the federal rates.

The sales tax was raised from the prevailing rate of 2½ per cent to 3 per cent, with essential foodstuffs exempted. A tax on chain stores estimated to produce \$4,000,000 biennially was added.

A special election to pass upon the issue of \$13,950,000 in bonds for construction and rehabilitation of state institutions, for extensions to the state capitol, and for an addition to the State building at Los Angeles was voted. A constitutional amendment to permit issuance of short term notes for state borrowing in anticipation of taxes will be submitted at the same time.

Bills for Governor's Approval

Among the many bills which passed the gauntlet of both houses were the following:

Extension of the mortgage moratorium, in-

creases in old-age pensions, revamping of the building and loan act, San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge legislation, permitting of the borrowing of \$15,000,000 from the R.F.C. to provide rail transportation on the bridge.

Continuation of 5 per cent limitation on governmental expenditures; additional one-quarter cent of gas tax funds given to cities; repeal of the gin marriage law; new liquor control act; postponement of delinquent tax payments; change in name of teachers' colleges to state colleges; investigation into public and private water and power situation in California; civil service prison program, including \$400,000 for site for new prison in Southern California.

Additions to state highway system; new real estate advisory board; State Building Commission; State Planning Commission; little A.A.A. act; agriculture pro-rate law; milk marketing; taxation of automobile caravans; anti-marathon law; unemployment insurance; continuation of study of health insurance; repeal of permanent registration law submitted to people; new registration of voters law; anti-red bills.

Some of the Measures Killed

Bills killed by the Legislature included the following: Ad valorem tax; little N.R.A.; transfer of San Francisco harbor to the city; tobacco tax; severance tax; proposed taxes on motion picture films; stock and bond transfers; consumers' tax on water, gas, etc.; production for use; county consolidation; anti-capital punishment; truck tax; repeal of criminal syndicalism law; real estate transfer tax; anti-injunction law; anti-spotters' bill; unification of highways; state lottery; state police; nonpartisan Legislature; small loan law; heart balm suits prohibited; prevailing wage; thirty-hour week; barring paupers and indigents from California.

No attempt was made to override the governor's veto of the car limit bill passed by the Legislature weeks before adjournment.

The Legislature memorialized Congress to approve the Townsend old-age pension plan and the Assembly requested the governor to commute the sentences of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, convicted San Francisco Preparedness day bombers, without expression as to their innocence or guilt.

JOBS FOR CANADIANS

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests in Ontario, announced that an agreement had been reached with the federal government for the expenditure of nearly \$5,000,000 on the Trans-Canada highway in northwestern Ontario. He said it would mean jobs for between 9000 and 10,000 men.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific Ends Strike on Tanker Vessels

Announcement that the four-month-old Pacific Coast oil tanker strike was at end was made Monday by F. M. Kelly, secretary-treasurer of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

At the same time George Larson, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, announced that the men "are getting back to work."

The strike was ended by vote of the union. The men, Larson said, were instructed to apply for their old jobs on the tankers.

No statement was made by the companies as to how these applications would be received.

The strike, which began last February, involved several thousand employees of oil tankships in Pacific Coast commerce.

The seamen demanded substantial wage increases and preferred employment.

City May Engage in Power Distribution

Upon a decision to be made in the near future by Secretary of the Interior Ickes may depend determination of the question of whether or not San Francisco will go into the business of supplying light and power to its citizens.

City Attorney O'Toole has prepared a brief to be presented to the cabinet officer defending the validity of the city's contract with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for distribution of Moccasin Creek power, from which the municipality has been receiving approximately \$2,000,000 a year. Should Ickes determine that the contract is in violation of the Raker act, which granted to the city authority to construct the gigantic Hetch Hetchy water project, it will be up to the San Francisco authorities to either use the Moccasin Creek power, allow it to go to waste, or devise some other plan.

A conference of the power committee of the Board of Supervisors and Manager of Public Utilities Cahill on Monday last discussed the problem and determined that four courses are open to the city.

The Moccasin Creek power may be allowed to go to waste, entailing a serious monetary loss; it may endeavor to put over a general bond issue to buy the city distribution plant of the P. G. & E.; it may buy enough of the P. G. & E. system to take care of the Moccasin Creek power, which is about half enough to fill the city's requirements, or it may build a small distributing plant at about ten million dollars' cost to distribute about a quarter of the Moccasin Creek power, and sell the balance to the P. G. & E.

Many people are of the opinion that Secretary Ickes' decision will be to hold the P. G. & E. contract in violation of the Raker act, which would compel action by the city. Believers in municipal ownership of public utilities think the time is ripe for the city to establish its own distributing plant, and the adverse decision of Secretary Ickes would be welcomed.

TELEVISION IN GERMANY

Television is already a commercial reality in Germany. Sets for visual reception plus sound sell from \$250 to \$500 and a Berlin station broadcasts daily. The images appear on the rounded surface of a big cathode ray tube. Images received on the sets are said to be somewhat blurred but constant improvement is expected.

Farmers and Workers Unite in Community Organization Drive

A real success was scored by the Kankakee (Ill.) Federation of Labor in conjunction with the local branch of the Farmers' Union in staging the first of a series of mass meetings designed to make that community organization conscious and pro-union.

The joint gathering was addressed by Edward Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers' Union, and Reuben Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

The effect of the speeches on the sentiment of the community is already evident, in resentment against mob violence, which has included Bear Brand Hosiery Company attacks on Carl Linker, organizer for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. Father Maguire, militant priest and friend of labor, Conciliator M. Sherman of the United States Department of Labor, and Organizer Casebeer of the hosiery workers have also been threatened or attacked by local anti-union elements.

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Freedom for Mooney Believed to Be Near

Freedom may soon be in sight for Tom Mooney, incarcerated for nineteen years on conviction of participation in the Preparedness Day bombing in 1916, in which several persons were killed and several injured.

On Monday last the State Supreme Court granted Mooney a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on June 27. The order granting the writ waived the personal appearance of Mooney, but Chief Justice Waste stated that if Mooney's counsel desired his presence a request for appearance might or might not be granted, inasmuch as the occasion will be merely a matter of arranging for a later hearing before a referee at a date to be decided upon between the court and counsel.

John F. Finerty, Washington attorney for Mooney, was quoted as saying that if the California Supreme Court refuses to release his client from San Quentin for the hearing, "the way is open for an immediate review by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Higher Pay, Better Conditions For Pulp and Paper Workers

Another victory was recorded for labor on the Pacific Coast following conferences between employers and delegates from the pulp and paper industry unions who met in Portland to draw up a new wage and working agreement for another year. A general increase of 2½ cents an hour for all grades of common, skilled and semi-skilled labor, an increase of 1 cent an hour for female labor and elimination of all Bedaux or stretch-out systems were granted by employers.

Nearly 12,000 employees are affected by the increases, which put the scale for the region 18 per cent over the average for the country.

The increase, which is based on the 45 cent minimum scale which has prevailed since August, 1934, binds all employers and employees until June 1, 1936. It was also announced that employers had voluntarily agreed to continue the limitations of hours which were set up by the general code of the pulp and paper industry, regardless of the fact that this code has been invalidated.

Referee Says Former Directors Owe Stockholders Over Million

An echo of the regime of Charles E. Mitchell as czar of the National City Bank sounded through Wall Street when Referee Frank C. Laughlin reported to the State Supreme Court that the former directors of the National City Company owed stockholders a little matter of \$1,703,703.

In Mitchell's days the National City Company was the "security affiliate" of the National City Bank. Whatever the bank wanted to do and was barred from doing by the banking laws was handed over to the company. One of the jobs of

this company was to pay bonuses to the officers of the bank, who were also officers of the company.

Minority stockholders of the bank sued for \$70,000,000. With the award by Referee Laughlin, they have collected to date \$1,844,641, much of it on the bonus account.

Actors and Chorus Personnel To Receive Rehearsal Wages

Hereafter producers of drama in New York will be required to pay rehearsal expense money, marking the abandonment of a custom as old as the American theater. Frank Gilmore, president of Equity, made the announcement.

Under the terms of a resolution adopted by the Actors' Equity Association and the Chorus Equity Association in New York this week, which is expected to become effective before opening of the next season, producers of dramas will be allowed seven days for which they will not have to pay, while musical show producers will be allowed ten days.

Twenty dollars a week will be paid after the probationary periods to all senior Equity members with more than two years' experience, while juniors and chorus members will receive \$15.

Winnipeg Printers Start Paper To Combat Secessionist Union

Fifty-five members of the International Typographical Union have been locked out of the composing rooms of the Winnipeg, Manitoba, "Free Press" and "Tribune" for refusing to join a secessionist union. The secessionists protested against the International Typos' forty-hour week, designed to increase employment. Encouraged by the management of the two daily papers, they formed a union of their own and made an agreement, abandoning hard-won concessions, and betraying the men loyal to the International.

The local of the International is publishing a "Winnipeg Typo News," selling up to 30,000 copies.

Former Liberal Magazine Editor Favors Federal Wage Scale Laws

Oswald Garrison Villard, former editor of the "Nation," in Portland last Sunday reiterated his contention that the right of labor to bargain collectively should be established once for all and that Congress should determine wage scales throughout the United States.

"It is obvious there must be some changes in our governmental structure, but I should not advocate them if I did not believe the principles and fundamental character of the republic could be preserved," he declared.

Workers Will Observe Tragedy Anniversary

It is announced that a coastwide observance of the anniversary of "Bloody Thursday," the day on which two men were shot down by police during the waterfront strike, has been arranged by the International Longshoremen's Association, Pacific Coast district.

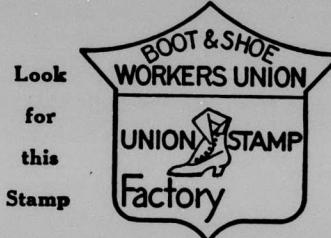
District President William J. Lewis, in a letter to Thomas G. Plant, president of the Waterfront Employers' Union, said longshoremen would not work anywhere on the Coast on July 5, out of respect to the memory of the two men killed. In San Francisco they will parade.

Lewis notified Plant longshoremen would work July 4, but the employers objected that holiday work would entitle the men to time and a half, and that failure to work July 5 was a violation of the arbitration award.

It is understood, however, that an agreement has been reached between the union and the employers and that the parade will be held. Work on the waterfront will be entirely suspended.

DAN MURPHY'S DAUGHTER HONORED

Miss Dorothy Ann Murphy, daughter of former State Senator Daniel C. Murphy, member of the Public Utilities Commission and delegate to the Labor Council from the Web Pressmen's Union, has been awarded a four-year scholarship in the San Francisco College for Women on Lone Mountain. She was one of seventeen contestants for the honor chosen from high schools of the city. Miss Murphy recently graduated from Presentation Academy. She will enter the college in the fall.



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Single copies.....	.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1935

New Policy on Taxation

Coincident with the passage of the Wagner labor disputes bill in the House of Representatives and the social security measure in the Senate, both of which now go to conference, President Roosevelt sent to the Congress a measure outlining a new policy on taxation, which promises to create more discussion than any other of the many features of the administration's Recovery plans.

In brief, it may be described as a "share the wealth" plan, and is calculated to make the acquisition and perpetuation of enormous fortunes difficult if not impossible, and thus remove one of the greatest menaces to democracy.

In what will be described by opposition editors as a most radical message, the President said among other things:

"Great accumulations of wealth cannot be justified on the basis of personal and family security."

"In the last analysis such accumulations amount to perpetuation of great and undesirable concentration of control in relatively few individuals over the employment and welfare of many, many others."

"Such inherited economic power is as inconsistent with the ideals of this generation as inherited political power was inconsistent with the ideals of the generation which established our government."

"Creative enterprise is not stimulated by vast inheritances. They bless neither those who bequeath nor those who receive."

"The movement toward progressive taxation of wealth and of income has accompanied the growing diversification and interrelation of effort which marks our industrial society."

"Wealth in the modern world does not come merely from individual effort; it results from a combination of individual effort and of manifold uses to which the community puts that effort."

"The individual does not create the product of his industry with his own hands; he utilizes many processes and forces of mass production to meet demands of a national and international market."

"Therefore, in spite of the great importance in our national life of the efforts and ingenuity of unusual individuals, the people in the mass have inevitably helped to make large fortunes possible. Without mass co-operation great accumulations of wealth would be impossible save by unhealthy speculation."

"As Andrew Carnegie put it, 'Where wealth accrues honorably the people are always silent partners.'"

Street rioting in Vancouver, B. C., resulted in a rush order for ammunition for use by police in overawing striking longshoremen being filled in San Francisco.

Hoover's Change of Heart

Former President Hoover in his Commencement Day address at Stanford last Sunday revealed a much different viewpoint on the long-continued economic distress than when he sat in the White House and for two years watched the country sink deeper and deeper into the depression.

At that time he gave voice to the opinion that the return of prosperity was imminent, that "rugged individualism" would save the country, and that prosperity would be achieved through the "trickling through" process—making the big industrialists and financiers secure with the hope that some of the increased buying power would finally reach the workers and small business men.

He now presents a ten-point program for social security which, while differing from the plan of President Roosevelt, and including a plea for the "forgotten majority" as opposed to the "forgotten man," at least recognizes the necessity for government action in behalf of "social security." Among the reforms he advocates it is gratifying to note that "sound old-age and unemployment insurance" and "protection of the home and family from exploitation" find a prominent place. But he adds that "While the aid of the government is necessary to overcome the initial risks, yet the world has not yet developed a satisfactory system for doing it" (referring to old-age and unemployment insurance).

It might be suggested to the ex-President that while a "satisfactory system" has not yet been developed, there is nothing to hinder the attempt to develop one. As long as he has reversed himself to the extent of abandoning his "rugged individualism" stand, he might go a step farther and endorse the "new deal" policies of President Roosevelt, especially on social security. If the latter should fail the country would then be in a receptive mood for whatever Hoover and his followers have to offer.

Valuable Service by Senator Nye

Senator Gerald P. Nye has rendered a distinct service to the country by having inserted in the "Congressional Record" the text of a radio discussion between I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Section Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Hon. John M. Baer, a former congressman from North Dakota.

The discussion took the form of questions and answers on the subject, "The Union Label, Shop Card and Button," and Ornburn's wealth of information on the purpose of those symbols of trade unionism is drawn on in a manner that should spur every member of a trade union, and in fact every citizen, to join the campaign for their recognition.

The document was inserted in the "Record" as "Extension of Remarks" of the senator, and has been issued in pamphlet form ("not printed at government expense") under the frank of Senator Nye. It is a valuable publication, and should have the effect of increasing the demand for union service and union-made goods.

Aren't Economists Wonderful?

Roger Babson, recognized in certain quarters as an economist of note, predicts a period of monetary inflation. He says our dollar is now worth only 60 cents abroad and it is only a question of time until it will be worth "60 cents or much less" in the United States.

He advises business men to quit worrying about it and prepare to profit by it, and says that every kind of real property should prosper under inflation. He continues:

"Labor troubles will tremendously increase during a period of inflation. It is absolutely essential to hedge against them by treating one's employees,

both as to wages and working conditions, fairly and yet not extravagantly."

Now there is something to worry about! Fancy the wrinkles that will be developed on the brow of the generous employer as he sleeplessly mulls over the question as to whether or not he is extravagant in his treatment of his employees!

The announcement is made by Mrs. M. E. Decker, secretary-treasurer, that the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council has disbanded. This announcement will be received with sincere regret by thousands of trade unionists who probably have not given much thought to maintaining such a worthy and necessary adjunct to the labor movement.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in its Washington review, issued after a directors' meeting, assailed practically the whole administration Recovery policy. The business organization stressed particularly its opposition to the Wagner labor disputes bill and the economic security program. This is the same organization which, after the Supreme Court decision invalidating N.R.A., hypocritically called upon its membership to co-operate with the administration by refraining from unfair practices and in maintaining wage schedules.

A financial writer says he "knows a Wall Street man who is envious of his gardener, for it is only for a brief time in the morning and occasionally late in the evening, and sometimes at week-ends when social duties do not interfere, that the banker can get an owner's enjoyment from an estate his gardener enjoys to the full all day long and every day. Incidentally, the gardener, who glories in his work, would not change places with the banker and owner." Without reflecting on the veracity of the financial writer, most persons would ask for confirmation of his story.

GANGSTERS AND INCOME TAXES

Ten special agents of the United States Treasury are making a drive on New York gangsters for evasion of income taxes. They have a list of thirty-three racketeers already on whom they expect to get evidence sufficient to bring them to trial, and the list may be lengthened before the campaign is over.

"Any stick will do to beat a dog with," runs a Spanish proverb which federal agents who are trying to break up organized gangs of criminals think should apply here. When racketeers are known, any law that they may violate is properly used against them.

Al Capone is in prison on an eleven-year sentence, not because of the scores of murders which every Chicago newspaper man and policeman lays to his charge, but because he ran a West Side gambling dive and did not report his income. Several of his henchmen have gone up for shorter terms. In New York, "Waxey" Gordon is "doing a ten-year stretch," but Arthur Flegenheimer, better known as "Dutch Schultz," got a hung jury. He will be tried again in July. Two of "Oweny" Madden's lieutenants are slated for trial. Is it worth nothing that a high percentage of the chief New York gangs make a specialty of strike-breaking?

No one mourns when thugs and killers are laid by the heels, and no one looks too closely at the legal pitfall in which they were trapped. Nevertheless, this is not a satisfactory way of dealing with such dangerous vermin. If Capone and Schultz and Gordon are guilty of 2 per cent of the crimes of which they are accused they should go to prison for life, or go to execution. If the men of the intelligence unit of the bureau of internal revenue can get their man, as they have a habit of doing, why cannot other arms of the law do the same?—I. L. N. S.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

The Shriners' convention at Washington was an interesting sidelight on some neglected phases of human nature. The first great parade of the convention was held on a clear, cool day, and 100,000 spectators lined the streets to watch. But the next big parade of the gathering came at night and in a storm—and the attendance was diminished slightly if at all. People by the scores of thousands stood in a pouring rain to watch and cheer the marchers; and every clothes-pressing establishment in the national capital was busy for the next two days.

* * *

Human beings want something more than the satisfaction of their more obvious physical needs. They want color, and romance, and mass movement, and the sense of power which mass movement gives. Not 4 per cent of the watchers of that parade can tell what they had for dinner that day; but few of them will live long enough to forget the lights and the uniforms and the flaring colors and the pouring rain that dropped a transparent, glittering veil over the whole gorgeous show.

"The finest action is the better for a bit of purple," said Robert Louis Stevenson; and the soberest society even of English-speaking lands is the better for a flash of color and a blare of music. The Shriners conferred a greater favor on the capital than they know.

* * *

The government of the Province of Ontario is in a jam with the banks of that province. The government last week offered \$15,000,000 of provincial bonds; and the banks didn't buy a bond.

Premier Hepburn of Ontario explains this refusal to buy as a conspiracy. The Hydroelectric Commission of Ontario, he says, has canceled a contract to buy power from a privately owned power company in Quebec, and the banks are trying to make the commission reverse itself and continue buying this power. He declared that the provincial government will not change, but will market its bonds direct or take them to New York.

"The would-be invisible government must be taught that the power of money stops somewhere," he said.

* * *

A big Chicago hotel, the liens on which are held by one of the banks of Charles G. Dawes, has taken prompt advantage of the Supreme Court decision knocking out the N.R.A. The hotel has dismissed about seventy-five chambermaids, lengthened hours to make up for their diminished numbers, and cut wages nearly one-third. The hotel is said to be making money rapidly, and this prosperity has gone on for some time.

The man who told this story stayed at this hotel for years. He quit when the chambermaids were fired, called in the assistant manager and told him why, and that if any of his—the departing guest's—employees ever stopped at that hotel again he would fire them.

* * *

So it goes. These are patches of the life of the time.

The world is filled with turmoil and the clash and bang of big events—and with the uncertainty of indecision. But at bottom the motives of humanity are about the same—the day-to-day hopes are about the same.

Men and women want security, they want fun now and then, they want homes and families and dreams. Perhaps dreams come ahead of many other things. Strange how the unreal things be-

come the most real of all, while the real is something to get away from so often.

As the real becomes happier reality it loses its forbidding nature and there is more contentment in living with things as they are.

But for today there is an enormous surging of hope to find a better time, if even but for an hour, in some dramatic escape into play acting, as shorn of responsibility as it is filled with color and happiness.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT REPORTED

Improved business conditions throughout the country during the week ending May 25 were reported by the Department of Commerce in its weekly survey of business. The report described indications of a more hopeful attitude in trade and industry. Factors contributing to improved sentiment were continued upward trends in construction, widespread improvement in farm prospects, a pick-up in retail and wholesale trade and continued strength of the retail automobile market.

THREE DECADES OF SERVICE

Retiring from office as president of Babies' Aid, after almost three decades of service, Mrs. M. Morrison Hawkins says: "Looking back across the 29 years of my association with Babies' Aid, I remember with pride when we reduced the death rate of foundling babies entrusted to our care from 51 per cent in 1906 to 12 per cent in 1908. This was long before the establishment of the Community Chest, when we had to beg for meager funds, insufficient to pay for even decent standards of care for our babies." Babies' Aid was one of the charter members when the Community Chest was organized in 1922.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

The June number of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," issued by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, shows increases in employment and payrolls in California manufacturing establishments. The figures released through this "Bulletin" are for 1060 representative industrial plants in the state. In May, 1934, the number of employees on the payrolls of these representative factories was 140,654, as compared with 145,095 employees in May, 1935, an increase of 4441, or 3.2 per cent. The total amount of payrolls for these establishments was \$3,222,702 for the week ending the 15th of May, 1934, and was \$3,575,448 for the week ending the 15th of May, 1935. This represents an increase of 10.9 per cent between the weekly pay periods compared. During the same period the average weekly per capita earnings of wage earners in the representative establishments covered were \$22.91 in May, 1934, and were \$24.64 in May, 1935, an increase of \$1.73 or 7.6 per cent.

Important Decision

Union contracts may not be discarded at the request of employers under the provisions of the bankruptcy laws, Judge Murray Hulbert ruled in the United States District Court in New York. Unions hailed the decision as a precedent of great importance to organized labor throughout the nation.

Judge Hulbert denied the petition of the Miami Conti Gowns, Inc., for permission to discard its contract with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the joint board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union, upholding the contention of Emil Schlesinger, counsel for the unions, that the labor clauses in the bankruptcy laws were designed to protect the worker from "yellow dog contracts" and company unions and could not be invoked by employers as a weapon against labor.

Downfall of MacDonald

Ramsay MacDonald is no longer premier of Great Britain. He has been succeeded by Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservatives.

Thus the curtain is rung down on the final act of one of the great tragedies of British public life.

MacDonald was a "soap-box Socialist"—a poor lad, recently arrived in London from Scotland—when the workers took him up. They sent him to Parliament. They stood by him during the dark days of the world war, when his fashionable friends "cut" him because of his opposition to the war.

Made Premier of Great Britain

After the bitternesses engendered by that titanic conflict had somewhat abated they returned him to Parliament, made him leader of their Labor party, and eventually premier of Great Britain.

He was the workers' idol. They trusted him implicitly. And out of their meager earnings they contributed millions of pounds to the campaign funds which financed the political activities of MacDonald and his associates.

Then came the crisis of 1931. English bankers had made foolish loans in Germany. France was withdrawing its funds from London. The big financiers demanded a national government which would save them from their own folly and stupidity.

Then Came the Great Betrayal

The Labor party was in nominal control of the government. The newspapers clamored that the empire was about to be forced off the gold standard. MacDonald deserted the Labor party on the plea that only by preserving the gold standard could chaos be averted. With Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer, and James H. Thomas, also a cabinet member and once a leader of railroad labor, MacDonald went over to the Tories. Soon after the combination took Britain off the gold standard. The threatened cataclysm didn't materialize. Instead, MacDonald and his new associates hailed the change as a fine stroke of statesmanship.

A titled English woman remarked that "no one outside a lunatic asylum" would trust MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas after that performance.

The Tories kept MacDonald as premier. They made Snowden a member of the House of Lords. Thomas was permitted to continue as a member of the cabinet.

For a time the Labor party was demoralized, its very existence being threatened, but under George Lansbury and Arthur Henderson the workers rallied. They put new life into the Labor party, became the rulers of London, and once more hopefully speculated on the possibility of gaining national power.

They put the brand of "deserter" on MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas. It soon became apparent that the trio had lost their influence with the voters.

Now the Tories feel the time has come to drop MacDonald. They are facing a general election and he is too much of a burden. His health is impaired; his spirit broken; he is a pathetic figure.

FLEXIBLE GLASS

Glass which will bend like sheet steel is being made by a well-known glass manufacturer. Known as "tempered," or "heat-strengthened glass," the new product is much more resistant to mechanical and thermal shocks than ordinary glass, yet is the same in clarity, definiteness of vision and light transmission as the plate glass from which it is made. Glass makers hope that it will open new markets and bring back some which have been lost to competitive materials.

Oil Workers' Union Wins New Agreements

Organized oil workers have just won a contract with one important oil company and renewed a contract with another, advices from Washington say.

As the result of negotiations between the Shell Oil Company of California, a producing company, and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, and four other unions, Shell employees are working under a union contract.

Among the terms agreed to are those incorporating Section 7-a; the establishment at the present time of a normal thirty-six-hour week or not more than seventy-two hours in any two weeks; the present wage schedules, although they are in all cases above the old code requirements; not more than eight hours' work in any one day; time and one-half for overtime work; double time for most of the day workers on seven recognized holidays; maintenance of full crews on units actually operating; periods of rotation for all men working shift; recognition by the company of the principles of long and faithful service in promotion and demotion, and replacing of men on account of accident and sickness; one week's vacation after one year's service, and two weeks after five years' service on full pay; leaves of absence for employees on the business of organizations; election of workmen's committees, with the organizations to be allowed to check the ballots; taking care of complaints, with matters not satisfactorily adjusted with the local management to be given to the representatives of the organization for final handling and method of arbitration with the President of the American Federation of Labor and the chief executive of the company determining the final method of disposing of the complaint.

The contract renewed is with the Consolidated Oil Corporation, a Sinclair concern. Renewal of the contract, which had been in force a year, came as the outcome of a conference between Harry F.

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Sinclair, his chief assistant, his attorney and President H. C. Fremming, Representative R. H. Stickel, and a committee from Local 210, Hammond, Ill.

Large Crowd Enjoys Hospitality of Molders' Union at Neptune Picnic

Sunday, June 16, will long be remembered by the members of Molders' Union No. 164. On that day was held the annual picnic of the union, and it is declared that in the half century and more that these events have been held no more enjoyable affair has been staged. In the first place, the attendance was greater than was ever remembered by the old-timers, and the sports, dancing and ball game provided entertainment for all.

The ball game between the Molders and the Boilermakers was won by the former, and the presentation of the trophy, a silver cup donated by Judge M. J. Roche, was made an interesting ceremony. James Gallagher, in presenting it to the winning team, made a witty address which put even the losers in a good humor.

The committees in charge of the affair were complimented by everyone for the excellence of the arrangements.

Government Employees Warned Of Further Wage Reductions

Warning that a new campaign for wage cuts in the federal government service is impending and that this will inevitably bring a similar campaign in private employment was given by E. Claude Babcock, president of the American Federation of Government Employees in a radio address over Station WRC, Washington, D. C.

President Babcock pointed out that this wage-cutting policy is well-nigh suicidal for the national welfare and closed with an appeal to government workers to unite for their own protection.

"They must remember," he said, "that their foes never sleep, never admit defeat. They must realize that those enemies are not in the least influenced by considerations of right, or justice, or humanity. They must meet their attack accordingly—through their combined economic power, which alone can save them."

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Depositors Paid Off Under Insurance Law

A report just released by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reveals that twenty thousand depositors of closed insured banks have been paid their insured deposits in the first seventeen months of deposit insurance.

They were depositors in seventeen closed banks which the Insurance Corporation had taken over up to May 31, and their insured claims totaled more than two and a quarter million dollars. In all there have been 25,000 depositors in these banks, whose estimated insured funds amount to about two and one-half million dollars.

Payment of claims by the F.D.I.C. has started within an average time of a week of the day the banks closed, the report shows. It further reveals that in the last bank to be taken over by the Insurance Corporation all but \$60 of insured money has been paid to depositors. The pay-off began on May 13 and all but twelve of its depositors had received a settlement of their claims on the last day of the month.

Approximate total deposits in all the closed insured banks are \$3,760,000. In addition to the insured portion of that total of almost \$2,500,000 another million was in preferred or secured deposits or was subject to offset, so that there remains less than two hundred thousand dollars to be paid to depositors as liquidation of the assets of these banks is made.

It is estimated by officials of the corporation that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the individual depositors in the closed insured banks have received all the money they had on deposit, or will receive it just as soon as they come to the banks.

The F.D.I.C. is insuring deposits in 14,000 banks throughout the country at the present time. It has announced that this is 90 per cent of all licensed commercial banks and that they hold all but 2 per cent of the total bank deposits.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports printed in the Labor Clarion: James W. Kennedy, member of Machinists' Union No. 68; John C. Musgrave, Plasterers' Union No. 66; Fred H. Maas, Chauffeurs' Union No. 265; Albert L. Copertini, Plumbers' Union No. 442; Daniel M. Hore, Cement Finishers' Union No. 580; Sam Davis, Musicians' Union No. 6; Franklin P. Asbill, Division 1004, Carmen's Union.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

The General Labor Day Committee will meet this coming Saturday evening, June 22, 1935, at 8:15 o'clock, in San Francisco Labor Temple.

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Dubinsky Outlines International Labor Organization Functions

The following radio address on the International Labor Organization was delivered from Geneva, Switzerland, April 12, by David Dubinsky, who attended the Governing Body of the Organization as the representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The 1935 meeting of the International Labor Conference, held under the auspices of the Organization, opened in Geneva June 4, with Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, appointed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, representing the workers of the United States. In view of the importance of the conference, the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service publishes the official text of Mr. Dubinsky's address, which was made over the network of the National Broadcasting Company.

By DAVID DUBINSKY
President, International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union

In June, 1934, the United States, by resolution adopted in both houses of Congress, authorized the President to accept membership in the International Labor Organization.

The invitation to join the Organization was accepted by President Roosevelt on August 20, 1934. The Workers' Group of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office elected William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, a regular member of that body.

At the present session of the Governing Body in Geneva, which might be well called the executive council of the International Labor Organization, the United States is represented by three delegates, namely, Richardson Saunders of the Labor Department, representing the government of the United States; Henry Dennison, representing the employers, and myself, acting as substitute for William Green, representing American labor.

The principal aim of the Organization is to maintain and improve the standards of labor and living, by affording the worker protection against social risks such as unemployment, accidents, sickness, etc. Another aim is to foster certain standards to prevent commercial competition being waged internationally at the expense of the people who toil.

Labor Given Recognition

The outstanding feature of the International Labor Organization is that it brought together in permanent association and co-operation the governments', employers' and workers' representatives of no less than sixty-two states, embracing almost every continent of the globe.

Through the instrumentality of this Organization labor received for the first time official recognition and standing in the international field. Government representatives have 50 per cent of the voting power. The other 50 per cent is divided on an equal basis between employer and labor groups—a real tripartite body.

Established in 1919

The International Labor Organization is entirely self-governing, and membership in it as accepted by the United States does not involve any obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations. The League of Nations can exercise

no control over the policy or decisions of the International Labor Organization. Its objectives are economic, not political.

The constitution of the International Labor Organization was drafted at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919 by the Commission on International Labor Legislation, representing ten most important nations at that time.

Gompers Co-operated

The president of the commission was the late Samuel Gompers, at that time president of the American Federation of Labor. American labor and the philosophy of the American labor movement were in fact vital influences at the very beginnings of the International Labor Organization. This can be seen from some of the general principles on which the Organization has been founded.

That labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce is one of the principles.

The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life is another principle. The principles also include:

The abolition of child labor; equal remuneration to men and women for work of equal value; the adoption of an eight-hour day and of a forty-eight-hour work-week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained. It should be remembered that this was formulated in 1919 and has now been superseded by the policy of much shorter working hours.

The Organization consists of a general conference of representatives of member states and the International Labor Office.

International Labor Conference

The functions of the Conference, which must be held at least once a year, are legislative in character, whilst those of the International Labor Office are administrative and executive.

The conference is composed of four representatives of each of the member states, two of whom represent each government, and two others representing, respectively, the employers and the workers of each of the member states. Each delegate may be accompanied to such conferences by advisers, who may not exceed two for each item on the agenda.

When the delegation of the United States is appointed to the next session of the International Labor Conference, which opens in Geneva on June 4 next, the United States government will consult the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Federation of Labor, respectively, for the appointment of an employers' and a workers' delegate to participate in the proceedings.

I should like to emphasize that workers' and

employers' delegates are entirely free when voting on the issues before the conference, and are in no way dependent on the attitude of their governments.

Labor Treaties

The decisions in a session of the International Labor Conference are made in the form of labor treaties or recommendations. Both require for adoption a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast.

Each member state undertakes, by the terms of the constitution, within a period of one year from the closing of the session of the conference, to bring the labor treaty or recommendation adopted by the conference before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies.

In the United States, the labor treaties will probably be submitted to the Senate or to the individual forty-eight states if the subject matter of the treaty lies within the jurisdiction of the states and not the federal government.

International Labor Office

The International Labor Office is the administrative and executive part of the Organization. It is under the control of a Governing Body consisting of thirty-two persons, namely, sixteen persons representing the governments, eight representing the employers, and eight representing the workers.

The Governing Body of the International Labor Office meets, as a general rule, every three months, and it is a quarterly session of the Governing Body which I am now attending in Geneva as the delegate from the American Federation of Labor, the workers' organization in the United States.

The main activity of the Organization centers around the adoption of labor treaties and recommendations. A labor treaty is a measure of international enactment on conditions of labor. A recommendation, however, is exactly what its name implies.

The conference can act only on the items placed
(Continued on Page Nine)

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Summary of the proceedings of the June 16 meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21: The session swung into action at 1:06 p. m. with all officers present at roll call except Trustee Waterson. . . . The fiscal month of May-June passed without the suspension of a member for any cause. . . . A slight decrease in the membership roster was reported, the enrollment on June 15 being 1450, as against 1455 on May 18. . . . The financial statement of the secretary-treasurer and the auditing committee's report thereon were approved. . . . Propositions for membership from Salvador J. Azzopardi, Fritz M. Madsen, Carl L. Madsen and Donald May were given their initial presentation and referred to committee. . . . The apprentice committee reported having examined Nestor L. Freitas, Joseph Hartman and John T. Swearingen, beginners at the trade, and Louis R. Franz, Garrett W. Morris, Harry O. McNeil and Severio Vicino, first year students, who were recommended for advancement. The rating accredited to Edward R. Whitaker was also approved by the union. . . . The applications for membership submitted by William H. Coogan, Lewis F. Morris, Jr., Gaetano Olivia, Jr., Howard H. Smith, Max Trebbin and Clifford M. Mumby, Jr., received favorable consideration, and all were obligated except Mr. Mumby, printer on the steamship President Hoover, 'round the world cruiser, which steamed out of the port of San Francisco and will not return until late in July, when Mr. Mumby is to receive the obligation. . . . The executive committee reported the San Francisco Labor Council had complied with the union's request that the Curtis Publishing Company, publisher of the "Saturday Evening Post," the "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman," be added to the council's "We Don't Patronize List." The union will prosecute a campaign against the Curtis Company, which went non-union all the way when it informed representatives of legitimate printing trades unions the services of bona fide union mechanics in its various printing departments were no longer required; that it preferred to adhere to the theory of company unionism rather than accept the principle of collective bargaining embodied in Section 7-a of the N.R.A. code, notwithstanding those who were clamoring for the discontinuance of N.R.A. are now shouting the loudest for continued application of its tenets. As every union printer knows, the history of the relationship of the Curtis people with their printing department employees is anything but fragrant. The concern has at various times been part union and part non-union; rarely, if ever, altogether union. Now it is altogether non-union, so far as its printing department is concerned. This is a condition which the printing trades unions are determined to correct. Codes may come and codes may go, some adhered to and some ignored, but the most expedient and effective treatment of a labor ailment thus far found is a hot application of economic pressure. And the cost of this prescription is nil. Never did we have to pay an M.D. two and a half for writing it. Quite the reverse. Applications of Griffin Bros., 447 Sansome street; Wallace Kibbee & Son, 500 Sansome street, and F. H. Wildy Company, 45 Ecker street, for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council were favor-

ably passed upon by the union. . . . The recommendations of the executive committee in its supplemental report on changes in the local laws to bring them into conformity with I. T. U. regulations were all concurred in. The committee already had been authorized to incorporate the revisions in the lately issued book of local laws, and they stand as they appear therein. . . . O. E. Heino and George K. Langridge, apprentices, the former of Dettner's Printing House, Inc., and the latter of the "Chronicle" composing room, having completed the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing, were awarded their diplomas. Both of these young men attained high averages in their final "exams" and were heartily applauded when they were handed their sheepskins. . . . The report of the canvassing board on the result of the recent election of local officers for the ensuing term and the I. T. U. proposition to postpone the 1935 convention was adopted. . . . A semi-final report on the activities and accomplishments of the Allied Printing Trades Committee, to which was assigned the work of looking after the interests of the printing trades as they were affected by measures introduced in the Legislature just adjourned, was presented by the president. The report was one of some length. It followed the progress of the bills from the time of their introduction to the position they occupied on June 13. There were twenty-five such measures. All were handled by the Legislature in a manner quite satisfactory to the interests involved. The report of the president, who represented the union on the general Allied Trades Committee, was adopted. . . . Peter J. Cotter was elected by acclamation to membership on the board of trustees, succeeding Charles A. Derry, resigned. . . . After the secretary had cast the affirmative vote of the union and declared elected candidates for office who were unopposed, the following were installed by First Vice-President Thomas S. Black: President, George S. Hollis; first vice-president, Earle C. Browne; second vice-president, Felix J. Weiler, Sr.; trustees, Peter J. Cotter, Charles B. Monroe; secretary-treasurer, M. B. MacLeod; reading clerk, J. A. W. McDermott; sergeant-at-arms, E. F. Coleman; executive committeemen, Aubrey Bell, H. J. Benz, Ray A. Harvie; auditing committeemen, C. P. Farr, J. E. Mead, E. M. Stone; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Earle C. Browne, Charles Crawford, Robert J. Donovan, J. J. Heber, Henry Heidelberg, George S. Hollis, F. H. Kothe, A. G. Neilson, G. A. Sheridan; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, George H. Hollis, A. G. Neilson, Floyd C. Parks; alternate delegate to Allied Printing Trades Council, W. N. Mappin; delegates to Label Section of Labor Council, Aubrey Bell, W. N. Mappin. Dennis Stillwell, auditing committeeman; Henry Heidelberg, Labor Council delegate, and R. W. Waterston, Labor Council delegate and trustee, were absent. The oath will be administered to them at a future meeting. . . . One application for admission to the Union Printers' Home and two applications for the old age pension were approved. . . . Charles Crawford, W. N. Mappin, J. E. Mead, E. M. Stone and Dominic Zari will represent the union on the General Labor Day Committee. The president was instructed to submit names for membership on the union's Labor Day committee to the July meeting. . . . Following a rising vote of thanks to the members who were retiring from office, adjournment of the meeting was taken at 4:16 p. m.

L. H. Peulecka, printer on the United Fruit liner Antigua, was a "between boats" caller at union headquarters last Friday. Tropical climate of ports touched by the Antigua would seem to be entirely agreeable to Peulecka. Would you believe it? This lightweight sailor-printer has added about twenty pounds to his slender frame since he began his career as a "salt" last February.

John R. ("Shorty") Gibson, in from Denver, Colo., where he assisted Typographical Union No. 49 in celebrating its diamond jubilee, was among the attendants at last Sunday's union meeting. He is en route to—? Your guess as to what geographical point he is heading for is good as ours—or his. Seen him lately? He is about half the size he was less than a decade ago, looks good, and says he was never in better health. To him Typographical Union No. 21 is indebted for two copies of the beautiful program of Denver Union's celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of its birth, in which is printed a brief but most interesting history of its career and achievements.

"Shopping News" Notes—By G. E. M.

F. J. McCarthy (Big Mac) has again deserted the big town for a quiet and restful vacation on his ranch in La Pine, Oregon, on the eastern side of the Cascades. Earl Mead fell heir to McCarthy's tf slip.

Howard Smith enjoyed a week in the Yosemite. He says, for the benefit of those who are contemplating a sojourn there, the falls and vegetation are better now than they have been in many years. Howard graduated from the ranks of apprenticeship Sunday and is now a full fledged journeyman. As such, he is at the bottom, "bucking the board." Joseph Hartman fills the gap of apprentices made by Smith's graduation.

Henry Melaas has withdrawn from the board and is now showing up on the "Call-Bulletin," so we are informed.

A party recently given to employees of this company who have been connected with it for ten years, and to celebrate ten years of publication from its present plant, found Ira Stuck and his son, Claude, representing the composing room.

The latest financial report of the Dulfer-Shopping News Association shows a healthy condition of affairs and a large surplus in the "kitty."

Mack Ward spent two weeks along the Redwood Highway, vacationing as he went along. A little visit here, and a little nip there, and Mack's vacation was complete.

Harry Wurn has relinquished the night foremanship and has returned to Los Angeles, where his father is desperately ill. Harry Brookmiller has again assumed the duties of night skipper. Paul Bauer has been elevated to the rank of assistant.

George Anthony has likewise pulled his slip and returned to Los Angeles.

Claude Stuck vacationed for a week at Santa Cruz. Like all the rest of us, he attempted to put on that coat of sun tan in a hurry. You guessed it—he looks and feels like a broiled lobster.

Ray Carpenter shows up every Monday morning with a peeling face and scalp, the aftermath of falling asleep in the sun while fishing for stripers around Stockton sloughs. So he says!

Marie Alberta Mitchell, daughter of the chairman, was one of a class of 150 which graduated from Piedmont High School June 13. A remarkable feature of the graduating class is the fact that more than 70 per cent of the students qualified for college training. This compares with 12 per cent for the entire state of California. Are we proud!

The folder and contents which disseminate information regarding publications throughout the jurisdiction arrived from President Howard's office last Monday. Not only is this information available to members of the chapel, but any person interested will be given ample opportunity to scan the pages and perhaps assist materially in furthering the good cause.

Tom Quinn, who was on the old "Bulletin" for quite a while, dropped in last Thursday from Sacramento. Tom has been putting around Sacramento for the past year and a half.

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Dubinsky's Broadcast

(Continued from Page Seven)

on the agenda by the Governing Body. A subject on the agenda, when approved at a conference, must be given further consideration at a subsequent session of the conference before it is finally approved for submission to the various countries for ratification.

Ratification of Labor Treaties

No member state is bound to ratify labor treaties adopted by the conference. However, those countries that do ratify must notify the International Labor Office to that effect.

The ratification is registered and it is an obligation on the part of the country concerned to bring their national legislation into harmony with the provisions of the treaty.

In addition, it is obligatory for nations which ratify labor treaties to submit yearly reports on the working of these treaties. These reports are examined by a committee of experts each year and a statement is considered by each session of the International Labor Conference, where it is open for any delegate to comment on what he may consider to be the inadequate application of the provisions of the labor treaty by any nation.

In the case of a federal state, however, such as the United States, whose power to enter into labor treaties is subject to limitations, the government may treat a labor treaty as a recommendation only.

The International Labor Organization has been active for the last fifteen years. The conference has adopted at various sessions forty-four labor treaties and 641 ratifications have been registered.

Unemployment Insurance

The subjects embraced are hours of work in industry, unemployment and recommendations on public works, social insurance, protection against accidents, and many other subjects in the field of labor legislation.

When, in 1919, the International Labor Organization recommended the establishment of unemployment insurance, there were not more than five million workers insured against unemployment throughout the world, and approximately four million of those were in Great Britain.

Today more than thirty-eight million workers are compulsorily insured in nine countries, and more than three million workers are insured by voluntary schemes in eight countries.

No doubt the work of the International Labor Organization has contributed largely to the remarkable progress made in the field of unemployment insurance.

Improved Labor Standards

These labor treaties have also resulted in greatly improved labor standards in many Euro-

pian and Asiatic countries. It is undoubtedly due to the prestige and activity of the International Labor Organization that a number of industrially backward countries have entered the field of labor legislation. In other words, the International Labor Organization is formulating international labor codes which will assure the security and well-being of the workers.

Shorter Work-Week

In 1919 the first conference of the International Labor Organization adopted a treaty on the forty-eight-hour working week. There is now a demand on the part of labor all over the world for a shorter working week, and the next conference, in June of this year, will consider the shorter working week for public works, iron and steel, building, glass-bottle manufacture and coal mines.

There is a determined attempt on the part of labor to place the question of the shorter work-week for the textile industry and several other important industries on the agenda of the 1936 conference. The textile industry is of great importance because, according to existing figures, it employs over eleven million workers throughout the world.

It is hoped that at the 1936 conference considerable progress will be made toward the application of a shorter work-week in many other important industries.

Influence of A. F. of L.

The United States by joining the International Labor Organization recognized that many problems confronting labor are international in character. The American Federation of Labor, recognizing its responsibilities, pledged full co-operation to further the aims of the International Labor Organization. This Organization can lend to the American labor movement the support of its international information and observance in setting up labor standards in various countries.

The American workers particularly, and the American public in general, are widely interested in raising the standards of the workers throughout the world, not only from a humane point of view, but for the protection of their own working conditions, as well as their industry.

Higher work standards and a shorter working week in Europe will be a greater protection to the American workers and industry than protective tariffs.

WORK OF WELFARE COMMISSION

Since January 1, 1935, auditors of the State Division of Industrial Welfare have reported collections of \$71,806.86 in piece-rate adjustments paid to workers in the fruit and vegetable canneries of California so that their earnings conformed with the minimum rates of pay set by the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State and the National Recovery Administration.

Must Maintain Wages

His advocacy of high wages was reiterated by Henry Ford at Hamilton, N. Y., where he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Colgate University.

"Business must keep up wages," Ford said in an interview. "If that isn't done, then some of the business men will find that they are out of business. Our whole system is dependent upon paying high wages so that the working people can buy."

Ford added that the keeping up of high wages was one of the N.R.A. features which must be retained, although he prefaced his remarks by saying he did not know much about the N.R.A. in detail.

Ford never formally accepted N.R.A. regulations, though his plants were declared to have conformed to N.R.A. wage and hour provisions.

Los Angeles Relief Committee

Will Operate on Sinclair Plan

The relief administration of Los Angeles County has made arrangements to lend the Citizens' Relief Committee \$157,000 to establish a tomato cannery in a vacant truck factory. The cannery will be operated on the production-for-use plan advocated by Upton Sinclair in his E.P.I.C. (End-Poverty-in-California) scheme to help solve the unemployment problem.

Tomatoes will be supplied free of charge to those on the relief list. Four hundred acres of tomato plants have been planted by the relief administration, which expects to produce 3200 tons of tomatoes.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL TICKETS

In accordance with a policy followed for many years, the Public Utilities Commission has announced that street car tickets for school children will be honored by the Municipal Railway at any hour, week days, Sundays and holidays, during the vacation period.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 14, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Alaska Fishermen, John Loon; Carpenters No. 483, P. J. Clifford, Louis Stone; Cap Makers No. 9, Thomas E. Walsh; Laundry Drivers No. 256, John J. Burke, vice V. H. Stephens; Cloak Makers No. 8, M. Gorelick, vice B. Dake; Paste Makers No. 10567, John Lanza, vice Joe Galiata; Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Herbert Mills, Edward Schieler, Charles Gates, Carl Tillman. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48, thanking Council and unions for donations during past week. Pharmacists' Union, thanking President Vandeleur for assistance. Millinery Workers, copy of report to N.R.A. relative to increase of hours and lowering of wage rates since Supreme Court decision declaring codes unconstitutional. Chief of Police William J. Quinn, acknowledging letter of commendation of Inspectors Iredale and Harris for apprehension of two perpetrators of fraud against the Council. Kansas City Joint Board of Ladies' Garment Workers, stating that Stern, Slegman, Prins Co., manufacturers of "Betty Rose" women's coats, Kansas City, Mo., are unfair. National Labor Relations Board, Washington, informing the Council that the board ceases to operate June 16, signed by Francis Biddle, chairman, H. A. Millis, Edwin S. Smith. From President Green, American Federation of Labor, transmitting a lengthy document outlining the policy of the Federation in consequence of the Supreme Court Decision declaring N.R.A. unconstitutional; the program outlined in this document will guide the Federation in its future activities in legislative and economic fields.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter. Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunkin's Grocery Stores.

John G. Ils Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

George W. Robinson Company, 389 Clementina.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Referred to the Executive Committee—Elevator Constructors No. 8, requesting that B. C. Van Emon Elevators, Inc., be placed on the unfair list. The following unions, transmitting donations to Jackson miners during the past week: Cloakmakers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Electrical Workers No. 6, Cooks No. 44, Ship Clerks, Window Cleaners, Waiters No. 30, Chauffeurs No. 265.

Union Label Section asked that Paul O. Gaffney be granted the floor to report for the section in the absence of Secretary Rotell. Request complied with.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended placing Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman" on the "We Don't Patronize List." Discussed with representatives of Laundry Workers No. 26 and with Amalgamated Clothing Workers matters affecting their jurisdiction, and gave them advice. Three members of miners of Jackson Local No. 48 came before the committee and discussed finances and means of securing same; they were asked to consult with the State Federation of Labor. Machinists No. 68 presented a proposed wage scale and agreement, which, after explanation by representatives, was indorsed, subject to approval of the International Union and the usual conditions in case of enforcement of approved wage scales. Report concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Discussed with Filling Station Employees matters of mutual interest, and fixed a special meeting of the committee for next Tuesday evening, June 18. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cooks No. 44 have unionized two restaurants in the Potrero section of the city. Laundry Wagon Drivers desire to correct the misprint in this week's issue of the Labor Clarion, that the Sanitary Towel Company is unfair; it should read the "Sunset Towel Company" instead.

The meeting at this time took up the special order, and Vice-President Anthony L. Noriega wielded the gavel during said special order.

President Vandeleur was given the floor and proceeded to read written reports on the Jackson miners' strike that began October 1, 1934. He said this information was prompted by the dissemination of false propaganda relative to the strike, its conduct, and the use of the moneys contributed by the San Francisco unions. This special executive meeting was called in order that the delegates of the Council receive full and accurate information on the subject. The report gave a complete history of the strike under various heads, such as "The Strikers' Demands," "History of Arbitration," "Owners Threaten Business Men," "History of the Lockout," "Details of Terrorism." He also read complete legal report of Attorney George G. Olshausen relative to all the cases handled by him and Attorney Harder of Sacramento. Financial reports of the Labor Council, the Strategy Committee and the California State Federation of Labor were read, and all these documents placed on file, with the assurance that upon the settlement of the Jackson troubles complete and detailed financial report will be forthcoming; in the meantime they are open for inspection to any delegate of the Council. The following is a summary of these reports:

San Francisco unions, through San Francisco Labor Council.....	\$10,826.00
Outside unions, through State Federation of Labor.....	1,061.56
San Francisco Labor Council treasury..	482.18
State Federation of Labor treasury....	266.10
Strike Strategy Committee of San Francisco Labor Council.....	650.00
Other sources reported.....	2,394.30
Total contributions handled and expended	\$15,680.14

Total contributions handled and expended

Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Vince's Restaurant, at 1180 Potrero, and the Potrero Tavern, at 199 Potrero, have been put straight and are now O. K. Our thanks to all the workers who helped to organize these two places.

Jewish workers around Fillmore and McAllister streets, stay out of 1199 McAllister street, the Kosher Style Coffee Shop. There is a news vender outside this place.

Our checker reports that the Danube, on Ellis street, had a party of graduating students there last week. That is a fine way for children to start out in life, by having a party in a non-union restaurant!

At its last meeting Cooks' Union No. 44 donated \$20 to the defense of the Modesto prisoners.

Bartenders' Union No. 41 reports that the organization is growing by about forty new members each month. To date the membership is around 800, and they expect to pass the 1000 mark by the end of this year. Remember that their ball will be held Friday, June 21, at the Golden Gate Ballroom, on Eddy street. Be sure to attend if you want to have a real good time. All proceeds go to the sick benefit fund.

Don't forget that Marin Dell milk is now fair to organized labor and it has been removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Labor Council, so it is O. K. to serve it. Also the West Coast Macaroni Company is non-union. So if your boss uses this product let him know that you don't like scabbing on the Paste Makers.

Stay away from Kress and Woolworth stores, Pig 'n' Whistle, Roosevelt, on Fifth street at Mission, White Log Taverns, Foster's and Clinton's. Look for the union house card before you eat.

Latest report from Jackson stated that there is needed at once \$350 to pay fines levied by the Superior Court of Amador County against three of the miners for disturbing the peace. On motion the secretary was authorized and directed by the meeting to forward a check for this amount to the sheriff at Jackson.

President Vandeleur next proceeded to give an account of recent movements of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, and the subversive interests of organizations generally, both in and out of our Labor movement, seeking to destroy this Council and its affiliated unions. To that end he presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, There exists in San Francisco a determined effort on the part of the Industrial Association to destroy the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council take steps to counteract such efforts and form an organization to solidify the labor unions into a united program of defense; and to that end be it further

"Resolved, That all meetings of the San Francisco Labor Council be made executive from this date and during the remainder of the current year."

The resolutions were debated for and against. After about an hour's debate, and after closing of the debate, the resolution was adopted by a rising vote of 208 in favor and 45 against.

The resolutions were declared adopted and in effect from this date.

New Business—Motion made that attendance cards of delegates be provided. Amended that this question be referred to the Executive Committee. Amendment carried.

Receipts, \$701; expenditures, \$792.68.

Council adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The June meeting brought out a good crowd. A proposed new scale and contract was read, which will be acted upon at the July meeting. Cole Guy Campbell was elected apprentice member. A resolution was introduced calling for revising the by-laws every five years, and another proposing the levying of an assessment of one-half of 1 per cent on total monthly earnings for the purpose of creating a \$5000 defense fund. A large attendance may be looked for at the July meeting.

President Del Carlo has installed up-to-date charts in newspaper chapels for tabulation of time worked on all shifts. The president has expressed himself as being well pleased by the co-operation he has received from members of chapels on his weekly visits to advise with them relative to contract and laws governing same. The union voted to furnish the president with telephone and all other equipment necessary to the requirements of his official duties. While the average member desires increased wages and the shorter workday, how many stop to consider that the president has a twenty-four-hour-a-day job in being subject to call on business for the union at almost any hour? Good way to find out is to occupy that office for one or more terms, for the president of a union devotes much time for the good of the cause for which he receives no compensation, but frequently a lot of grief.

The members were pleased to welcome ex-President John F. Garvey at our June meeting. Though John still holds a responsible position in the advertising department of the Oakland "Tribune," he still retains a paid-up card and a keen interest in the affairs of No. 18.

George Bean of the "Examiner" chapel, and a charter member of No. 18, suffered a heart attack recently, but had recovered sufficiently to be present at the meeting. He expects to resume work in a few weeks.

Emil ("Bill") Williams of Los Angeles Mailers' Union, a former member of No. 18, was a recent visitor on his annual tour to Portland and Seattle. He reports an increase of work for subs in the southern city.

Besides his being defeated for the office of president, the Munro Roberts ticket of candidates for offices and delegates to the convention, delegates to local printing trade bodies, the St. Louis Mailers' Union made a poor showing. Roberts was defeated for delegate to four printing trade councils, but was elected a member of the standing committee by a close margin of five votes. H. Ufer (incumbent) was elected secretary-treasurer. W. Whitaker, anti-Roberts candidate for that office received 71 votes to Ufer's 72 for secretary-treasurer. President-elect Jud and W. Whitaker scored a clean victory over the Roberts candidates for delegates to the I. T. U. and M. T. D. U. conventions. Doubtless the shift of the political wind in the St. Louis Mailers' Union will disturb the complacency of the president and other officers of the M. T. D. U.

GREAT VALUES—WE'LL EXPECT YOU
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TO CUT CITY SALARIES

City salary cuts ranging from 2 to 10 per cent, to yield about \$800,000, to be used for relief needs, was proposed to the Board of Supervisors on Monday last by Supervisor Adolph Uhl, in an emergency resolution. Teachers and judges of the Municipal and Superior courts are exempted in the resolution from the cut.

All-Night Grand Charity Ball Of Bartenders' Union Tonight

All-night dancing and entertainment will feature the grand charity ball and frolic of Bartenders' Union No. 41 tonight (Friday), June 21, at the Golden Gate ballroom, Eddy and Jones streets.

Official permission has been given by the Police Commission for the festivities to begin at 8:30 p. m. and continue without interruption until 5 a. m. Saturday. Practically every night club, theater, cafe, radio station and hotel in the Bay district will be represented on the floor show program, to be presented at frequent intervals during the all-night grand ball. Lou Emmel, noted theatrical impresario and radio executive, will officiate as master of ceremonies. An augmented jazz band will furnish the musical accompaniment for dancing and entertainment.

Proceeds of the ball will aid the relief, sick and death benefit funds of the Bartenders' Union. President Samuel Wiesz and secretary-treasurer Dan P. Regan of the organization head the arrangements committee.

Lawrence Palacios Re-elected President of Laundry Workers

At an election held last Monday in the Labor Temple the members of the Laundry Workers' Union gave an overwhelming endorsement to the work of Lawrence Palacios, president, and Charles Keegan, business agent, running for re-election. The vote was as follows:

President—Bob Gann, 205; Lawrence Palacios, 1126.

Secretary—Margie Lydon (unopposed).

Assistant Secretary—Tillie Clifford (unopposed).

Treasurer—Pat Lee, 442; Jack O'Keefe, 555; Joe Henwood, 182.

Business Agent—Charles Keegan, 1042; Matt Johnson, 280.

Outside Sergeant-at-Arms—Frank Grieschat, 335; Tom Beall, 696.

Executive Board (ten to be elected)—Harry Korts, 591; Nellie Victor, 560; Charles O'Connor, 699; Jack O'Keefe, 752; Earl Young, 694; Frank Kilsby, 477; Tillie Clifford, 786; George Nofte, 382; John Lynch, 672; Emma O'Keefe, 611; Mary Kutter, 522; Agnes Eustace, 469; James Sims, 665; Joe Henwood, 514; Birdie Roache, 455; Emma Nelson, 660; M. A. Petersen, 637.

Propaganda in Play

The San Francisco Theater Union, which has been producing the play, "Peace on Earth," has been ordered by A. H. Chamberlain, director of the Emergency Educational Program, to remove from its printed matter the statement that the play is being staged with the co-operation of the E. E. P.

It appears, according to Chamberlain, that "communism reared its ugly pink head" in the play. It is "well staged, the technique is fine—but it is shot through with communist doctrines," said Chamberlain.

For that reason Charles Bratt, an E. E. P. supervisor, who had a leading part in the production, was removed from his position by Chamberlain, who stated that the "E. E. P. can in no way stand for propaganda of a nature that could at all be construed as communistic in its tendencies."

The San Francisco Theater Union, which is in no sense a trade union, is described by its secretary as having been founded "for the express purpose of producing plays dealing with the problems of the working people in the struggle for an adequate standard of living."

The communists are said to have protested vigorously against Bratt's removal.

Workers' Piece Rate Adjustments Made by State Welfare Division

Since January 1, 1935, auditors of the State Division of Industrial Welfare have reported collections of \$42,084.02 in piece rate adjustments paid to workers in fruit and vegetable canneries of California so that their earnings conformed with the minimum rates of pay set by the Industrial Welfare Commission of the state and the National Recovery Administration. This sum was paid to 12,649 female workers and 145 male workers. For the month of April the adjustments reported amounted to \$29,374.48, which was paid to 8875 female workers and 130 male workers.

The adjustments necessary are ascertained by a weekly audit of the payrolls by auditors of the Division of Industrial Welfare.

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General Labor News

A forty-four-hour week bill for public works was introduced in the Canadian Parliament by Hugh Guthrie, minister of justice, speaking for W. A. Gordon, minister of labor.

The wages of 100 employees in a chain of ten theaters in Illinois cities owned by E. E. Alger had their wages increased 5 per cent. It was reported the increase was given to soothe the workers, who were becoming restless with their low pay.

The Illinois Legislature has given final approval and sent to Governor Horner the bill authorizing an old-age pension system for Illinois. The bill, however, fails to provide funds for paying the pensions, which are set at \$1 a day for persons of 65 or older who are without other help.

Confirming charges of the United Mine Workers of America, a special investigating committee appointed by Governor Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky reported that "a virtual reign of terror, financed in general by a group of coal mine operators in collusion with certain public officials" exists in the Harlan county coal fields.

Eleven million "homes" in these United States belong in the slum class, according to a report just issued by the P.W.A. Of these, 6,000,000 are in cities and 5,000,000 in the country. Together they make up 36 per cent of the dwellings of the nation, and house about one-third of the population. And the situation is not getting better.

It is significant that European employing interests, as represented in the employers' representatives to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, stiffened their opposition to the forty-hour week following the N.R.A. decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Their course suggests that the decision has had an effect reaching far beyond the borders of this country.

The Kingston, Jamaica, fruit export trade was brought to a standstill when longshoremen refused to work the boats. In an attack on the strikers police shot a woman. In a previous clash between longshoremen and police, on May 20, one stevedore was killed at Falmouth. Following the disturbance in which the woman was shot, authorities barred the port of Kingston to shippers.

Over one million organized wage earners in New York City met the edict of the United States Supreme Court declaring the N.R.A. unconstitutional with a determination to mobilize every unit of their strength to prevent wage cutting and lengthening of the work-week by subversive employers who regard the decision as giving them a free hand to lower living standards all along the line.

After a six weeks' strike members of the Flour, Feed and Grain Elevator Workers' Union in Toledo, Ohio, won an agreement from the National Milling Company for a forty-hour week, seniority rules, legal holidays and a week's leave of absence each year. The settlement, drafted by J. E. O'Connor, federal labor conciliator, provided, in addition,

that all strikers be restored to their jobs and that six discharged men be re-employed.

Jobless workers in Wisconsin will have to wait until next January before receiving benefits under the state unemployment compensation act, according to a recommendation proposed to the legislature by the State Industrial Commission. The Wisconsin law was enacted in 1931. It was the first state unemployment compensation act in the nation and was to have been effective July 1, 1933, but conditions then caused the postponement for two years.

Two hundred and fifty employees of the Piedmont Shirt Company at Greenville, S. C., walked out when the president of the company, following the decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating the National Recovery Act and its fair practice codes with maximum hours and minimum wage restrictions, decreed a 25 per cent cut in the wages and lengthened the work-week from thirty-six hours under the code to forty and forty-four hours a week.

In an endeavor to allay well-defined unrest among their employees the officials of the Carter Oil Company, Oklahoma Pipeline Company and Ajax Pipeline Company at Tulsa, Okla., have announced a 5 per cent increase for those receiving \$3000 a year or less. The continued upswing in the cost of living imposed by merchants and landlords had resulted in the widespread belief among the workers that the companies should remedy the situation by granting a wage boost.

Following reports of wage cuts and lengthening of work weeks in several southern mills as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating the N.R.A. and consequently destroying the maximum hours and minimum wages of the fair practice codes, Roy Lawrence, president of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, issued a statement urging "patriotic citizens" to withhold purchasing power from "chiselers" and warned that strikes would result if employers sought to impose the wages and hours of pre-code days.

The Senate Munitions Committee, headed by the able and indefatigable Senator Gerald P. Nye, has been voted an additional \$25,000 to continue its inquiry. The committee's work has been of great value in turning the light on the munitions trade, here and abroad, and equally good results may be expected in the future. Reports in Washington have it that the committee will devote its energies to investigating the part played by the bankers in the world war. Pleas that war-time correspondence discovered by the committee of the part played by the Morgan interests during the war be suppressed were made by the British government recently. Whether the committee will "revive a long-since obsolete controversy which might have an undesirable effect on the present international situation" remains to be seen.

Federal Housing

By JOHN J. LEARY, Jr.

The effects of the Better Housing Program of the Federal Housing Administration are reflected in a 2 per cent reduction of unemployment among union building tradesmen in April, according to the employment report of the American Federation of Labor. This is double the decrease in all trades.

The report shows 57 per cent of unemployment in April as against 59 per cent in March and 61 per cent in February, is the lowest for any April since 1931, and equals the gain of April over March of the boom years 1928 and 1929.

The report shows that the improvement in employment continues in the larger cities, always the last to pick up after a depression, and noted in the report for March. Twenty-one out of twenty-four cities show decreases in unemployment, ranging from 1 per cent in Chicago, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and San Francisco to 30 per cent in Birmingham, Ala.

Four industries closely connected with building employment and payrolls in March show substantial gains over March of 1934, according to the bureau of statistics, Department of Labor. In the paint and varnish trades, employment was up 5.9 per cent and payrolls were heavier by 11.8 per cent; in mill work employment was up 1.9 per cent and payrolls 11.2 per cent; sawmills reported increases of 2.9 per cent in employment and 8.2 per cent in payrolls; in brick and tile, increases of 2.6 per cent in employment and 19 per cent in payrolls were reported.

On this record the improvement in building and allied industries cannot be questioned. However, there is yet a long way to go, but it must be said that, quite independent of seasonal influences, the trend is decidedly upward.

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